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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II
Sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2009 for eight special political missions created by decisions of the Security Council and grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

The estimated requirements for 2009 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $21,622,600. After taking into account the estimated balance of $816,000 expected to remain unencumbered for the eight missions at the end of 2008, the additional amount being sought for the eight missions amounts to $20,806,600.

* A/63/150 and Corr.1.

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Financial overview

1. The estimated requirements for 2009 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $21,622,600 (net) and requirements by mission are detailed in the table below. The present report allows for a comparison between total requirements for 2009 compared to total requirements for 2008 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/238 and contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/62/512/Add.2) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/62/7/Add.29).

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2009*			*Variance analysis 2008-2009*
Category of expenditure	*Appropriations*	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
1. Monitoring Group on Somalia	1 164.2	1 225.5	(61.3)	1 332.5	1 393.8		168.3
2. Panel of Experts on Liberia	853.8	599.6	254.2	797.0	542.8		(56.8)
3. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	1 173.1	1 209.2	(36.1)	1 297.9	1 334.0	3.7	124.8
4. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 480.6	1 308.6	172.0	1 695.8	1 523.8		215.2
5. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 601.2	1 220.4	380.8	1 765.6	1 384.8		164.4
6. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	3 600.2	3 531.6	68.6	4 020.9	3 952.3	6.7	420.7
7. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	2 280.7	2 282.5	(1.8)	2 717.9	2 719.7	3.6	437.2
8. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	7 505.4	7 465.8	39.6	7 995.0	7 955.4	2.0	489.6
Total requirements	**19 659.2**	**18 843.2**	**816.0**	**21 622.6**	**20 806.6**	**16.0**	**1 963.4**

1. Monitoring Group on Somalia

(*$1,332,500*)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The Monitoring Group on Somalia was established on 22 January 2004 under Security Council resolution 1519 (2003), as a successor arrangement to the Panel of Experts on Somalia. The mandate of the Group was extended by the Security Council several times, most recently pursuant to resolution 1811 (2008) until

October 2008. After consideration of the final report of the Group to be submitted to the Council, it is anticipated that its mandate will be renewed or extended beyond October 2008.

3. The Monitoring Group, composed of four experts, monitors violations of measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 733 (1992). It reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992). It is mandated to perform the following tasks:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a)-(c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violate the measures implemented by Member States in accordance with resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) and 1474 (2003), and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625, S/2006/229, S/2006/913, S/2007/436 and S/2008/274) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005), 1630 (2005), 1676 (2006), 1724 (2006) and 1766 (2007);

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment, and to submit progress reports to the Committee on a monthly basis;

(i) To submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

4. In a letter dated 10 June 2008 to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/378), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the members of the Group had been appointed for a period of six months.

5. The Monitoring Group is based in Nairobi with offices at the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Executive Office of the Department of Political Affairs continues to provide administrative and financial support for the Group, such as the issuance of contracts, the processing of payments and making travel arrangements. In addition, the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Somalia, which is based in Nairobi, and the United Nations Office at Nairobi provide the Monitoring Group administrative and logistical support, in particular related to field requirements, including regional travel and recruitment of local staff.

6. During 2007 and 2008, the activities of the Monitoring Group included: (a) travel to areas of concern in Kenya, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen; (b) meetings with senior government officials in the region and representatives of the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and diplomatic missions; (c) maintaining contact with knowledgeable key individuals from Somali civil society; (d) maintaining contact with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; (e) meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and staff of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia; (f) meetings with representatives of regional offices of UNDP; and (g) informing the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) about its activities on a biweekly basis and through a midterm briefing and final report (S/2008/274).

7. In 2009, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, the Monitoring Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo in accordance with the Security Council mandate. It will conduct extensive field work and inform the Security Council Committee of its activities on a bimonthly basis. It will continue to provide oral midterm briefings and will submit a final report presenting a detailed account of its investigations and policy options to address violations of measures. The Monitoring Group will collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council, monitor and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken.

8. The Monitoring Group on Somalia cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council and seeks the assistance of agencies and regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), and works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

9. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Monitoring Group are presented below.

Objective: to prevent all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the arms embargo	Satisfaction expressed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia and the Security Council regarding the quality of the Monitoring Group's report, in meetings and consultations, or in resolutions and decisions of the Security Council *Performance measures* Continued renewal by the Security Council of the mandate of the Monitoring Group (resolutions 1766 (2007) and 1811 (2008), as well as its request to draw as appropriate on the expertise of the current monitoring group 2007: 1 resolution Estimate 2008: 1 resolution Target 2009: 1 resolution

Outputs

- Recommendations and assessments of progress made by States regarding violations of the arms embargo
- Refined/updated information on the draft list of violators of the arms embargo
- Recommendations, by working closely with the Committee, on additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee (2)

External factors

10. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group, and provided that the investigations of the Group are unhindered.

	1 January-31 December 2008		Variance	Requirements for 2009			Variance analysis 2008-2009
	Appropriations	Estimated expenditures	Savings (deficit)	Total requirements	Net requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	123.9	91.2	32.7	95.0	62.3		(28.9)
Operational costs	1 040.3	1 134.3	(94.0)	1 237.5	1 331.5		197.2
Total requirements	**1 164.2**	**1 225.5**	**(61.3)**	**1 332.5**	**1 393.8**		**168.3**

11. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Monitoring Group will be extended beyond October 2008 and that the Monitoring Group will operate for 10 months in 2009. Based on those assumptions, the estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $1,332,500 net ($1,353,100 gross).

12. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of two positions (1 General Service (Other level) and 1 General Service (Local level)) to provide research and administrative support to the Group ($95,000); fees ($702,300) and official travel ($419,000) of the four members of the Group and a consultant; and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of office space, rental of vehicles, communication, maintenance of information technology equipment and miscellaneous supplies and services ($116,200).

13. Due to an increase in the monthly fees of the members of the Monitoring Group and in travel costs due to the increased cost of airfare and higher daily subsistence allowance, the overall expenditures in 2008 are expected to exceed the appropriation by $61,300. Taking this shortfall into account, the overall requirements for the Monitoring Group on Somalia for 2009 amount to $1,393,800 net ($1,414,400 gross).

2. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($797,000)

Background, mandate and objective

14. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was established under Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) to carry out the functions mandated in paragraph 19 of that resolution. The mandate of the Group was extended by the Security Council several times, most recently under resolution 1819 (2008) until 20 December 2008. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia will be extended beyond 20 December 2008.

15. The Panel assists the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia in overseeing the sanctions regime and reports to the Council through the Committee. The Panel consists of three members and is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), including any information relevant to the designation by the Committee of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms;

(b) To assess the impact and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), including particularly with respect to the assets of former President Charles Taylor;

(c) To assess the implementation of forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress on 19 September 2006 and signed into law by President Johnson Sirleaf on 5 October 2006;

(d) To assess the compliance by the Government of Liberia with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and to coordinate with the Kimberley Process in assessing compliance;

(e) To report to the Council through the Committee by 1 December 2008 on all the issues listed in the present paragraph, and to provide informal updates to the Committee as appropriate before that date, especially on progress in the timber sector since the lifting of paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) in June 2006, and in the diamond sector since the lifting of paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) in April 2007;

(f) To cooperate actively with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 8 of resolution 1782 (2007), and with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

(g) To identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004).

16. During the first half of 2008, the Panel conducted extensive field work in Liberia and interacted with Government officials, international partners of Liberia and civil society. The Panel undertook visits to the timber- and diamond-producing areas of Liberia to assess implementation of the forestry legislation enacted in October 2006 and compliance by Liberia with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. The Panel worked with the Kimberley Process personnel to assess compliance by Liberia with the Process. To that end, the Panel conducted both targeted and general meetings with the Kimberly Process Chair in New Delhi, India, and accompanied Kimberley Process personnel throughout their compliance mission to Liberia in April 2008.

17. The Council allowed the timber sanctions to expire in June 2006 and confirmed that decision following a sanctions review in October 2006. Subsequently, and following a review of the sanctions measures in the Council, the Security Council lifted the diamond sanctions on 27 April 2007 through its resolution 1753 (2007). In the light of those positive developments, the Security Council decided, in its resolution 1760 (2007), to reduce the number of experts from five to three. It should be noted, however, that the Council continues to call upon the

Panel to assess the state of play in the timber and diamond sectors, even though the sanctions in those sectors have been lifted. In resolution 1760 (2007), the Council dropped its explicit call for a socio-economic/humanitarian impact assessment, in the light of the fact that the timber and diamond sanctions are no longer in effect. Prior to the lifting of those measures, the timber and diamond sectors were each represented by an expert. In the post-timber and post-diamond sanctions phase, one expert in natural resources has provided the Council with updated information on progress in the timber and diamond sectors. Given the continuation of the arms embargo and targeted travel and financial sanctions, as well as ongoing concerns about security sector reform, the implementation of the forestry legislation and compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, it is anticipated that, following the review of the sanctions, the Security Council will extend the mandate of the Panel beyond December 2008.

18. In 2009, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, the Panel will continue to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council and any violations of those measures; assess progress made towards meeting the conditions of the Council for lifting those measures; assess the implementation of the Liberian forestry legislation as well as Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; and make recommendations on how capacity of States can be strengthened to facilitate implementation of the remaining sanctions.

19. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire. It also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of United Nations entities, international financial institutions and regional and intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), ICAO and INTERPOL. It also works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

20. The Panel of Experts undertakes most of its work in Liberia and thus benefits from synergies made possible by the presence of UNMIL, which assists the Panel by providing office space and information and communications technology equipment, and arranging for ground and helicopter transportation and security when needed and for other administrative arrangements, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to conduct field work essential to its mandate and to quickly follow up on investigative leads. The Panel also benefits from substantive political briefings from UNMIL, as well as interaction with UNMIL staff in the military, environmental and legal/judicial fields.

21. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Panel of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to improve the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures and monitor progress made towards meeting the conditions or benchmarks of the Security Council to lift those sanctions.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and the Security Council (i) to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations; and (ii) to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions	(a) Maintained number of citations on the quality of the Panel's report as expressed in meetings or consultations of the Committee or the Security Council, or in resolutions and decisions of the Security Council *Performance measures* 2007: 2 citations Estimate 2008: 2 citations Target 2009: 2 citations
(b) Enhanced capacity of Liberia to implement the relevant forestry reform legislation and to comply with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and to meet the conditions of the Security Council to lift the remaining sanctions	(b) Increased or maintained number of conditions met to lift sanctions *Performance measures* 2007: 1 Estimate 2008: 2 Target 2009: 2

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of Security Council sanctions
- Assessment of progress made towards the goals described in resolution 1521 (2003) concerning the peace process and the diamond and timber sectors
- Monitoring the enforcement of the freezing of assets imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004)
- Report to the Security Council, through the Committee (1)

External factors

22. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		Variance	Requirements for 2009			Variance analysis 2008-2009
	Appropriations	Estimated expenditures	Savings (deficit)	Total requirements	Net requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Operational costs	853.8	599.6	254.2	797.0	542.8		(56.8)
Total requirements	**853.8**	**599.6**	**254.2**	**797.0**	**542.8**		**(56.8)**

23. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia will be extended beyond 20 December 2008 and that it will operate for 11 months in 2009. Based on those assumptions, the estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $797,000 net.

24. That amount would provide for the services of three members of the Panel and 11 work months of specialized expertise not otherwise available to the Panel ($422,200) and their travel ($348,000) and other operational costs such as communications, transportation and miscellaneous supplies and services ($26,800).

25. Of that amount, $254,200 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2008. Thus, the overall requirements for the Panel of Experts on Liberia for 2009 amount to $542,800 net. The savings are mainly due to lower than anticipated fees of the consultants.

3. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

($1,297,900)

Background, mandate and objective

26. The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was established under Security Council resolution 1584 (2005). The mandate of the Group was extended by the Security Council several times, most recently under resolution 1782 (2007) until October 2008. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Group will be extended beyond 31 October 2008.

27. The Group consists of five members, with expertise on arms, diamonds, finance, customs and civil aviation. It is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To exchange information with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces in the context of their monitoring mandate set out in paragraphs 2 and 12 of resolution 1609 (2005);

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related materiel, on provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004), and on the sources of

financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(d) To seek further information regarding the action taken by States with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 1643 (2005);

(e) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(f) To provide the Committee in its reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(g) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Liberia by the Council in its resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1579 (2004);

(h) To monitor the implementation of the individual measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

28. During the first half of 2008, the Group found no gross violations of the sanctions. However, in its report of 14 April 2008 (S/2008/235), the Group expressed deep concern that no site held by the Republican Guard had ever been inspected by UNOCI since the establishment of the inspection mechanism. The Group also held the view that the inability to perform spontaneous inspections had seriously diminished the effectiveness of the monitoring of the arms embargo and eroded the credibility of the embargo in general.

29. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts exchanged information with UNOCI and the French forces. It cooperated with other similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Panel of Experts on Liberia. The Group also sought information from banks and other private financial institutions to verify implementation of the financial restrictions imposed by the Council in resolution 1572 (2004). In Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Mali, the Group liaised with the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and in Liberia, the Group collaborated with UNMIL during the course of a joint investigation with the Panel of Experts on Liberia. It also cooperated with and sought the assistance of United Nations agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations such as ECOWAS, the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL and WCO. The Group also benefited from logistical support from UNDP offices.

30. In 2009, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, the Group will continue to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, and consider ways to improve the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in resolution 1572 (2004), monitor the overall compliance with the sanctions regime and report on possible violations.

31. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Group of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to improve the effectiveness of the sanctions (arms embargo, travel ban on and freezing of assets of designated individuals, diamond embargo) and to gauge progress made towards meeting the conditions established by the Security Council for lifting those measures.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions	Satisfaction expressed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and the Security Council regarding the quality of the Group of Experts reports, in meetings and consultations, or in resolutions and decisions of the Security Council *Performance measure* Continued renewal by the Security Council of the mandate of the Group of Experts, as well as its request to draw as appropriate on the expertise of the current group of experts 2007: 2 resolutions (1761 and 1782) Estimate 2008: 2 resolutions Target 2009: 2 resolutions

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation and/or violations of the Council's sanctions
- Assessment of progress made towards the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement of 4 March 2007 (S/2007/144), particularly its sanctions provisions
- Assessment of progress made towards meeting the conditions established by the Security Council for lifting the sanctions
- Monitoring of the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 1572 (2004)
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee (2)
- Monthly progress reports of the Group of Experts to the Committee (12)

External factors

32. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with relevant resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2009*			*Variance analysis 2008-2009*
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	108.9	88.3	20.6	148.8	128.2		39.9
Operational costs	1 064.2	1 120.9	(56.7)	1 149.1	1 205.8	3.7	84.9
Total requirements	**1 173.1**	**1 209.2**	**(36.1)**	**1 297.9**	**1 334.0**		**124.8**

33. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire will be extended beyond 31 October 2008 and that the Group of Experts will operate for 10 months in 2009. Based on those assumptions, the estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $1,297,900 net ($1,318,400 gross).

34. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of one Political Affairs Officer position (P-3), which would provide substantive backstopping and support to the Group ($148,800); fees ($583,300) and official travel ($459,800) of the five members of the Group and a consultant; official travel of staff ($75,500) and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of vehicles, communication, information technology equipment and related maintenance costs and other miscellaneous supplies ($30,500).

35. Due to an increase in the period of work of the Group of Experts (10 months worked for 9 months budgeted) and in travel costs due to increased prices of airfare and higher daily subsistence allowance, the overall expenditures in 2008 are expected to exceed the appropriation by $36,100. Taking this shortfall into account, the overall requirements for the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire for 2009 amount to $1,334,000 net ($1,354,500 gross).

4. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,695,800)

Background, mandate and objective

36. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established under Security Council resolution 1533 (2004). The mandate of the Group was extended by the Security Council several times, most recently under resolution 1807 (2008) until 31 December 2008. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Group will be extended beyond 31 December 2008.

37. The Group of Experts now comprises five members. The mandate of the Group of Experts as reflected in resolution 1807 (2008) is to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006) and 1771 (2007), to update regularly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo on its work and to report to the Council in writing, through the Committee,

by 15 August 2008 and again before 15 November 2008. It is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To seek from all States, particularly those in the region, information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and to comply with paragraphs 18 and 24 of resolution 1493 (2003), and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider useful, including by providing States with an opportunity, at the Committee's request, to send representatives to meet with the Committee for more in-depth discussion of relevant issues;

(b) To examine and take appropriate action on information concerning alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 and information on alleged arms flows highlighted in the reports of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, identifying where possible individual and entities reported to be engaged in such violations, as well as aircraft or other vehicles used;

(c) To present regular reports to the Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations, in particular on the ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807;

(d) To receive notifications in advance from States made under paragraph 5 of resolution 1807, to inform the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of every notification received, and to consult with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and/or the notifying State, if appropriate, to verify that such shipments are in conformity with the measures set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 1807, and to decide, if need be, upon any action to be taken;

(e) To designate, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1807, persons and entities as subject to the measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807, including aircraft and airlines in the light of paragraphs 5 and 7 of resolution 1807, and to regularly update its list;

(f) To call upon all States concerned, particularly those in the region, to provide the Committee with information regarding the actions taken by them to investigate and prosecute as appropriate individuals and entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 13 (e) of resolution 1807;

(g) To consider and decide on requests for the exemptions set out in paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807;

(h) To promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of resolution 1807.

38. By resolution 1807 (2008), the Security Council requested the Group of Experts to cooperate intensively with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, other Governments in the region, as appropriate, and MONUC, including by exchanging information regarding arms shipments, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals, regarding the illegal trafficking in natural resources and

regarding activities of individuals and entities designated by the Committee under paragraph 13 of resolution 1807.

39. By paragraph 13 (e) of resolution 1807, the Security Council decided that the provisions of paragraphs 9 (travel restrictions) and 11 (assets restrictions) would apply to individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement. By paragraph 13 of resolution 1698 (2006), the Council had heretofore applied this provision to the targeting of children.

40. In its report of 15 February 2008 (S/2008/43), the Group of Experts recommended, inter alia, that the Committee request the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance the arms embargo monitoring capacity of MONUC by notifying MONUC of all incoming shipments of military supplies in a timely fashion. The Group of Experts also recommended that the Committee encourage the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring States to establish closer cooperation among their respective customs authorities with a view to improving implementation of the arms embargo and targeted travel and finance measures. The Group further recommended that the Committee request Member States to ensure that individuals and entities under their jurisdiction that purchase minerals and precious stones from districts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a strong rebel presence conduct due diligence to ensure that their purchases do not profit illegal armed groups.

41. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts works closely with MONUC, which was mandated by the Council in its resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1698 (2006) and 1756 (2007), to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and to exchange information. The Group also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL and WCO. It also works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

42. Aside from substantive collaboration with MONUC, the Group of Experts benefits from administrative synergies with MONUC, as it assists the Group with ground transport, travel arrangements and armed escort for special field missions. The Executive Office of the Department of Political Affairs continues to provide administrative and financial support for the Group, such as in the issuance of contracts, the processing of payments and making travel arrangements. The Group also benefits from administrative services made available by local UNDP offices in Africa.

43. In 2009, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, the Group of Experts will collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, investigate and analyse information regarding flows of arms and operation of networks in violation of the Council's relevant arms embargo, and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken, including on individuals who, inter alia, commit serious violations of international law targeting children and women, and on political and military leaders of armed groups who prevent their combatants from disarming.

44. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Group of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to stop and prevent the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities, including financing and financial assistance, to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up actions and to take more informed decisions related to measures aimed at achieving compliance with resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1799 (2008) and 1807 (2008)	Satisfaction expressed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1553 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Security Council regarding the quality of the Group of Experts reports, in meetings and consultations, or in resolutions and decisions of the Security Council *Performance measures* Continued renewal by the Security Council of the mandate of the Group of Experts, as well as its request to draw as appropriate on the expertise of the current group of experts 2007: 2 resolutions (1768 and 1771) Estimate 2008: 2 resolutions Target 2009: 2 resolutions

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Council's relevant sanctions
- Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the arms embargo, travel restrictions and freezing of assets
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee (2) and periodic progress reports

External factors

45. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		Variance	Requirements for 2009			Variance analysis 2008-2009
	Appropriations	Estimated expenditures	Savings (deficit)	Total requirements	Net requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(1)
Civilian personnel costs	120.9	103.2	17.7	148.8	131.1	—	27.9
Operational costs	1 359.7	1 205.4	154.3	1 547.0	1 392.7	—	187.3
Total requirements	**1 480.6**	**1 308.6**	**172.0**	**1 695.8**	**1 523.8**	—	**215.2**

46. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be extended beyond 31 December 2008 and that the Group of Experts will operate for 10 months in 2009. Based on those assumptions, the estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $1,695,800 net ($1,716,300 gross).

47. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of one Political Affairs Officer position (P-3), which would provide substantive backstopping and support to the Group ($148,800); fees ($699,000) and official travel ($742,300) of the five members of the Group and two consultants; official travel of staff ($54,700) and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of vehicles, communication, maintenance of information technology equipment and other miscellaneous supplies ($51,000).

48. Of that amount, $172,000 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2008. Thus, the overall requirements for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2009 amount to $1,523,800 net ($1,544,300 gross). The savings are mainly due to a shorter period of work of the Group of Experts than anticipated (8 months instead of 10).

5. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,765,600)

Background, mandate and objective

49. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established under Security Council resolution 1591 (2005), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint for a period of six months a panel comprised of four members to be based in Addis Ababa, which would operate under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 3 (b) of the resolution. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was extended by the Security Council several times, most recently under resolution 1779 (2007) until 15 October 2008. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will be extended beyond 15 October 2008.

50. The Panel of Experts, which has a fifth member as a result of resolution 1713 (2006), is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council might want to consider;

(b) to provide a midterm briefing on its work to the Committee, an interim report no later than 90 days after adoption of the resolution and a final report to be submitted no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council through the Committee with its findings and recommendations;

(c) to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operation of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

51. During 2007 and 2008, the Panel undertook extensive field work in the Sudan, including multiple visits to Darfur, and interactions with government officials, the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS), international staff from a number of different organizations working in Darfur, interested Member States and civil society. The Panel also travelled to States of the region (Chad and Eritrea) for meetings with government officials and other stakeholders. The Panel prepared three interim reports and one final report (S/2007/584) and interacted with the Committee on a regular basis.

52. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel seeks the cooperation and assistance of government authorities, diplomatic missions, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, the private sector, media and other relevant parties in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan. It also seeks the cooperation and assistance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and UNAMID.

53. The Panel is based in Addis Ababa with offices at the Economic Commission for Africa, which assists the Panel by providing office space and the use of information and communications technology equipment, securing ground transportation and making arrangements, particularly for travel, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and for other administrative arrangements. The Executive Office of the Department of Political Affairs continues to provide administrative and financial support for the Group, such as in the issuance of contracts, the processing of payments and making travel arrangements. The Panel is also mandated by the Security Council to travel regularly to El Fasher and other areas in the Sudan. During the periods when it is in the Sudan, the Panel receives substantive political briefings from UNAMID. In addition, UNAMID assists the Panel with essential administrative support while it is in the Sudan, including in the areas of security, transportation and office space.

54. In 2009, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, the Panel will continue to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and possible violations, make recommendations to the Committee on future action the Council may wish to consider and coordinate its activities with UNAMID.

55. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Panel of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to facilitate a reduction in armed conflict in the Sudan by monitoring the implementation of and making recommendations on improving measures aimed at limiting the flow of arms to the states of Northern, Southern and Western Darfur and restricting the movement and activities of individuals who constitute a threat to the peace process or who commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations of measures and to take more informed decisions related to the measures and to fine-tune its measures	Satisfaction expressed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and the Security Council regarding the quality of the Panel of Experts' report, in meetings and consultations, or in resolutions and decisions of the Security Council. *Performance measures* Continued renewal by the Security Council of the mandate of the Panel of Experts (resolution 1779 (2007)), as well as its request to draw as appropriate on the expertise of the current panel of experts 2007: 1 resolution Estimate 2008: 1 resolution Target 2009: 1 resolution

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the travel ban and freezing of assets imposed by the Council in paragraph 3 of resolution 1591 (2005)
- Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the Council's arms embargo
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee (2)

External factors

56. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2009*			*Variance analysis 2008-2009*
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	227.3	85.3	142.0	170.3	28.3		(57.0)
Operational costs	1 373.9	1 135.1	238.8	1 595.3	1 356.5		221.4
Total requirements	**1 601.2**	**1 220.4**	**380.8**	**1 765.6**	**1 384.8**		**164.4**

57. It is anticipated that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will be extended beyond 15 October 2008 and that the Panel of Experts will operate for 10 months in 2009. Based on those assumptions, the estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $1,765,600 net ($1,787,100 gross).

58. The amount requested would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Local level)), to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($170,300); fees ($911,700) and official travel ($572,400) of the five members of the Panel, four consultants and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of office space, rental of vehicles, communication, maintenance of information technology equipment and other miscellaneous supplies ($111,200).

59. An interpreter/translator position (P-4) is proposed for abolition in view of the difficulties to fill the position. Short-term assistance of two language consultants is proposed for interpretation/translation in French and Arabic when needed.

60. Of the overall requirements for 2009, $380,800 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2008. Thus, the requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan for 2009 would amount to $1,384,800 net ($1,406,300 gross). The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2008 is mainly due to a 100 per cent vacancy for the interpreter/translator position (P-4) and to lower than anticipated fees of the consultants.

6. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

(*$4,020,900*)

Background, mandate and objective

61. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004), as a successor arrangement to the Monitoring Group established under Security Council resolution 1363 (2001). The Monitoring Team, composed of eight experts based in New York, assists the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267

(1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities in the fulfilment of its mandate.

62. The Committee was initially established to oversee implementation by States of the measures imposed with respect to members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, in areas of the freezing of financial assets, the prevention of the entry into or the transit through their territories and the prevention of the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of arms and related materiel. In resolution 1617 (2005), the Security Council reaffirmed the mandate of the Committee, as strengthened by it in resolution 1526 (2004), and included a central role for the Committee in assessing information for the Council's review regarding effective implementation of the measures and in recommending improvements to them. In resolutions 1735 (2006) and 1822 (2008), the Council reiterated the existing mandatory measures.

63. To support the Committee, and with a view to improving the implementation of the measures set out in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006) and 1822 (2008), the Security Council, in paragraph 39 of resolution 1822 (2008), requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Team until 31 December 2009. In the annex to the resolution, the Council sets out the responsibilities of the Team as follows:

> "(a) To submit, in writing, two comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, one by 28 February 2009 and the second by 31 July 2009, on implementation by States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution, including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;
>
> "(b) To analyse reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003), the checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005), and other information submitted by Member States to the Committee as instructed by the Committee;
>
> "(c) To assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;
>
> "(d) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities, envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with the CTC's Executive Directorate ("CTED") and the 1540 Committee's group of experts to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;
>
> "(e) To work closely and share information with CTED and the 1540 Committee's group of experts to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help facilitate concrete coordination, including in the area of reporting, among the three Committees;
>
> "(f) To participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system;

"(g) To assist the Committee with its analysis of non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution by collating information collected from Member States and submitting case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, to the Committee for its review;

"(h) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution and in preparing proposed additions to the Consolidated List;

"(i) To assist the Committee in compiling publicly releasable information referred to in paragraph 13;

"(j) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

"(k) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion on the Consolidated List, as instructed by the Committee;

"(l) To present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the Consolidated List as updated and accurate as possible;

"(m) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and the Taliban and the best measures to confront it, including by developing a dialogue with relevant scholars and academic bodies, in consultation with the Committee;

"(n) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including implementation of the measure in paragraph 1 (a) of this resolution as it pertains to preventing the criminal misuse of the Internet by Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them; to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Committee;

"(o) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations, including regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be contained in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (a) of this annex;

"(p) To consult with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

"(q) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

"(r) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

"(s) To work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL Special Notices;

"(t) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699 (2006);

"(u) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

"(v) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee."

64. In carrying out its work and in preparing its reports, the Monitoring Team seeks cooperation and assistance from Government authorities and international and regional organizations. It also interacts closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts. In 2008, the Monitoring Team further strengthened its cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL. The heightened level of cooperation with other international and regional organizations, such as ICAO and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), has further improved information-sharing. Currently, the Team maintains formal contacts with 17 international and regional organizations (ICAO, IATA, WCO, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/Terrorism Prevention Branch, the Council of Europe's Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law, INTERPOL, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization/Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)/Anti-Terrorism Centre, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the African Union, the Organization of American States/Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, the Financial Action Task Force, ECOWAS and the Southern Africa Development Community). The Monitoring Team regularly shares information and experience gained through regional meetings of intelligence and security agencies with the Committee.

65. In 2007, the Team convened three regional meetings of heads and deputy heads of the intelligence and security services to discuss the threat from Al-Qaida and Al-Qaida-related groups and implementation issues. Two such meetings have been convened so far in 2008. The Team intends to hold two more meetings in the second half of 2008 and four meetings in 2009.

66. In the annex to resolution 1822 (2008), the Security Council mandated the Monitoring Team to submit two comprehensive reports to the Committee, in addition to the eight reports already submitted.

67. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Monitoring Team are presented below.

Objective: to prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999) and reiterated in subsequent resolutions, in particular resolution 1822 (2008)	(a) Greater engagement by Member States with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and the Monitoring Team in improving sanctions implementation expressed by the number of States reporting to the Committee or the Monitoring Team on compliance issues *Performance measures* 2007: 60 States Estimate 2008: 60 States Target 2009: 60 States
(b) Improved support provided to the Committee in its monitoring responsibilities, and through the Security Council Committee	(b) (i) Adoption by the Security Council of an increased number of recommendations formulated by the Monitoring Team to improve the sanctions regime *Performance measures* 2007: 16 recommendations Estimate 2008: additional 10 recommendations Target 2009: additional 10 recommendations (ii) Broader engagement of regional organizations with the work of the Committee *Performance measures* 2007: 8 additional regional and subregional organizations Estimate 2008: 5 additional regional and subregional organizations Target 2009: 10 additional regional and subregional organizations

Outputs

- Reports and specific case studies to the Committee related to the implementation of or non-compliance with the Council's relevant resolutions (2)
- Regional meetings (4)
- Analysis of compliance by States through reports submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003) and through checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005), with a view to preparing respective reports to the Committee
- Proposals for amendments to the Consolidated List (10)
- Report on possible cases of non-compliance (1)
- Updated explanation-of-terms papers on the sanctions measures (3)
- Proposals for revision of the guidelines regarding the provisions on the sanctions measures (2)
- Proposals for revision of the guidelines regarding the exemptions to the measures (2)
- Updated information package for Member States (1)

External factor

68. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team, and provided that its gathering and analysing of relevant information are not hindered by adverse political and security situations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2009*			*Variance analysis 2008-2009*
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel cost	1 169.0	913.4	255.6	1 211.0	955.4		42.0
Operational costs	2 431.2	2 618.2	(187.0)	2 809.9	2 996.9	6.7	378.7
Total requirements	**3 600.2**	**3 531.6**	**68.6**	**4 020.9**	**3 952.3**	**6.7**	**420.7**

69. The mandate of the Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities has been extended until 31 December 2009. The estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $4,020,900 net ($4,224,000 gross).

70. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of nine positions (1 P-5, 3 P-3 and 5 General Service (Other level)) and the reclassification of one Political Affairs Officer position from P-3 to P-4, to

provide substantive and administrative support to the Monitoring Team ($1,211,000); general temporary assistance ($57,200), fees ($1,508,400) and official travel ($552,800) of the eight members of the Team; official travel of the Committee and staff ($307,300), for rental of office space, office equipment and maintenance cost ($173,200), for communication ($20,000), for information technology equipment and maintenance ($133,600) and other supplies ($57,400).

71. The Security Council, by its resolution 1822 (2008), gave the Monitoring Team additional and more complex responsibilities, namely: (a) to assist the Committee in following up on requests to Member States for information, including with respect to implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of the resolution; (b) to participate actively in and support all relevant activities under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system; (c) to assist the Committee in compiling publicly releasable information referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 1822 (2008); (d) to present to the Committee additional identifying and other information to assist the Committee in its efforts to keep the Consolidated List as updated and accurate as possible; and (e) to work with INTERPOL and Member States to obtain photographs of listed individuals for possible inclusion in INTERPOL Special Notices. The additional tasks entrusted to the Monitoring Group entail a growing volume of work and an increased level of complexity and higher-level external contacts. It is therefore proposed that one of the positions of Political Affairs Officer be upgraded from a P-3 to a P-4 classification.

72. Of the overall requirements for 2009, $68,600 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2008. Thus, the overall requirements for the Monitoring Team for 2009 would amount to $3,952,300 net ($4,155,400 gross). The savings in 2008 are due to the difference between the actual salaries paid and the standard salary costs for some positions. This is partly offset by an increase in the cost-of-living allowance and increased travel costs for the experts.

7. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($2,717,900)

Background, mandate and objective

73. By resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council established a Committee of the Council, consisting of all members of the Council, to report to it on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution that deals with weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. All States, in accordance with their national procedures, are requested to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in such activities, in particular for

terrorist purposes, and to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.

74. The work carried out by the 1540 Committee since 2004 was endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 1810 (2008), which also extended the mandate of the Committee for three years until 25 April 2011.

75. The 1540 Committee is mandated by resolution 1810 (2008) to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004), through its programme of work to be submitted to the Security Council before the end of each January. The programme of work will include the compilation of information on the status of States' implementation of all aspects of resolution 1540 (2004) and outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation activities. In this regard, the 1540 Committee is specifically tasked to:

(a) Encourage the pursuit of the ongoing dialogue with States on their further actions to implement fully resolution 1540 (2004) and on technical assistance needed and offered;

(b) Continue to organize and participate in outreach events at the regional, subregional and, as appropriate, national levels promoting States' implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

(c) Continue strengthening its role in facilitating technical assistance for implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including by engaging actively in matching offers and requests for assistance through such means as assistance templates, action plans or other information submitted to the 1540 Committee; States that have requests for assistance are encouraged to convey them to the 1540 Committee and to make use of the Committee's assistance template to that effect;

(d) Engage actively with States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to promote the sharing of experience and lessons learned in the areas covered by resolution 1540 (2004), and to liaise on the availability of programmes that might facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004);

(e) Provide opportunities for interaction with interested States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to promote implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

76. The Security Council, in its resolution 1810 (2008), called upon all States that have not yet presented a first report on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement resolution 1540 (2004) to submit such a report without delay, and encouraged all States that have submitted such reports to provide additional information. Upon receipt of such reports and information, the Committee will update national matrices for those States as part of the examination of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In its resolution 1810 (2008), the Council also encouraged all States to prepare on a voluntary basis summary action plans, with the assistance of the 1540 Committee, as appropriate, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), and to submit those plans to the 1540 Committee.

77. In accordance with resolution 1810 (2008), the 1540 Committee will consider a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540

(2004) and will report to the Council on its consideration on the matter by no later than 31 January 2009.

78. The Security Council, in its resolution 1810 (2008), reiterated the need to enhance ongoing cooperation between the 1540 Committee, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, including through, as appropriate, enhanced information-sharing, coordination on visits to countries, within their respective mandates, technical assistance and other issues of relevance to all three committees, and expressed its intention to provide guidance to the committees on areas of common interest in order to better coordinate their efforts.

79. Efforts to provide an effective response to global threats in the areas of non-proliferation and terrorism involve many partners throughout the United Nations system. Interaction between the three Committees established by Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) resulted in the approval of a common strategy in 2007 to enhance their effectiveness. The common strategy, related to non-reporting or late reporting by States, provided for concrete coordination of efforts to use common resources and minimize possible duplication. On 6 May 2008, a joint briefing of all three Committees to the Security Council resulted in the publication of a comparative table delineating the mandate of each Committee, the nature of the associated expert group and provisions of each resolution. That table was developed with full awareness that avoiding duplication of efforts is of paramount importance. An expert of the 1540 Committee participates in the working group on preventing and responding to weapon of mass destruction attacks of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The working group has undertaken an overall assessment to identify gaps, duplication, additional needs and ways to improve coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations system entities and international organizations in this area. On the basis of cooperative arrangements, the 1540 Committee representatives and its experts participate in joint seminars organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

80. The Office for Disarmament Affairs provides substantive and logistical support to the 1540 Committee and its experts. In particular, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has supported the outreach activities of the 1540 Committee by fund-raising and organizing regional and subregional seminars and workshops to promote implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). These seminars and workshops are funded from extrabudgetary resources and constitute one of the major categories of outreach activities of the 1540 Committee. The Security Council, in its resolution 1810 (2008), urged the 1540 Committee to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), and requested the 1540 Committee to consider options for developing and making more effective existing funding mechanisms.

81. During 2007 and 2008, activities of the 1540 Committee to implement resolution 1540 (2004) were wide-ranging and intensive. The report of the Committee on compliance with the resolution through the achievement of the implementation of its requirements was submitted to the Security Council on 8 July 2008 (S/2008/493).

82. To encourage national reporting of Member States on their efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee sent a renewed appeal to all Member States in October and November 2007 to submit reports or provide information on steps they had taken or planned to take to achieve full implementation of the resolution. As at 31 December 2007, 137 first reports had been submitted by States (one additional report had been received from a regional organization). As at 1 July 2008, the number of reports submitted was 155, and the number of submissions is expected to exceed 160 by the end of 2008.

83. Efforts aimed at enhancing the capacity of Member States to implement resolution 1540 (2004) continued with major steps taken by the Committee in 2007 and 2008. The number of offers and requests for technical assistance in this area posted on the 1540 Committee website were 46 and 20, respectively, in 2006. At the end of 2007, 49 offers and 46 requests had been received. Requests for assistance are expected to increase in 2008; thus the target for 2008 is expected to be met, if not exceeded.

84. The 1540 Committee completed the upgrade of its website with a relaunch in December 2007. It provides better navigation, user-friendliness and consistency with other United Nations websites. The website content has also been enriched.

85. In support of the 1540 Committee outreach programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs organized one subregional and two regional workshops in 2007, with the participation of Member States from Africa, the League of Arab States and the Caribbean. In order to organize and conduct these regional seminars, the Office for Disarmament Affairs used extrabudgetary, voluntary financial contributions and in-kind contributions from a number of Member States and one regional intergovernmental organization. It also continued to provide administrative support for other outreach events carried out by the representatives and experts of the 1540 Committee, the number of which increased to 33 in 2007 and is expected to reach 25 in 2008.

86. Since its inception in 2004, the 1540 Committee has established itself as an important forum for fostering cooperation among Member States in countering global threats of weapons of mass destruction proliferation. The number of Member States adopting and implementing legislative and enforcement measures aimed at preventing and prohibiting the acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery has increased significantly and now exceeds two thirds of all United Nations Member States. The Committee outreach, dialogue and cooperation activities have contributed to global awareness of the resolution, better understanding of its requirements and increased efforts by Member States to enhance their national and relevant regional capacities to cope with serious challenges identified by resolution 1540 (2004). It is recognized that full implementation of resolution 1540 by all States is a long-term task that will require continuous efforts at the national, regional and international levels.

87. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Committee are presented below.

Objective: to prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and to promote effective international cooperation in countering that threat.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	(a) (i) Increased number of first reports submitted by States on national legislation and enforcement measures *Performance measures* 2007: 137 reports Estimate 2008: 160 reports Target 2009: 175 reports (ii) Increased number of country examination sheets (updated matrices) approved by the Committee *Performance measures* 2007: 144 basic matrices Estimate 2008: 180 updated matrices Target 2009: 195 updated matrices (iii) Increased number of measures taken by States in the implementations of resolution 1540 *Performance measures* 2007: 17,833 measures Estimate 2008: 19,000 measures Target 2009: 22,000 measures

Outputs

- Reports of the Chairman of the Committee to the Security Council (3)
- Report to the Security Council on the consideration of the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (1)
- Matrices on national implementation measures approved by the 1540 Committee (195)
- Updated entries in the legislative database on national implementation measures
- Regional and national outreach events
- Presentations and papers at international, regional and national conferences and reports on these events

- Reports provided to the Committee on participation in outreach activities and publications prepared by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (10)
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee (20)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	(b) (i) Increased number of requests from States submitted to the Committee for technical assistance in implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) *Performance measures* 2007: 46 requests Estimate 2008: 50 requests Target 2009: 60 requests (ii) Increased number of identified practices of interest *Performance measures* 2007: not applicable Estimate 2008: 100 Target 2009: 125 (iii) Number of activities with countries and regions aimed at capacity-building *Performance measures* 2007: 3 Office for Disarmament Affairs workshops Estimate 2008: 2 Office for Disarmament Affairs workshops Target 2009: 4 Office for Disarmament Affairs workshops

Outputs

- Updates in the technical assistance database (50)
- Templates for assistance submitted with requests from Member States (50)
- Regional workshops on capacity-building organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (4)
- Report to the Security Council on options for developing and making more effective the existing funding mechanisms (1)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved interaction with and between Member States, including through enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with other international organizations	(c) (i) Increased number of outreach events *Performance measures* 2007: 33 events Estimate 2008: 25 events Target 2009: 45 events (ii) Increased coordination between the three Security Council Committees (pursuant to resolutions 1267, 1373 and 1540) *Performance measures* 2007: 10 joint activities Estimate 2008: 12 joint activities Target 2009: 15 joint activities (iii) Increased involvement of other international organizations in efforts related to promote full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in total number of responses *Performance measures* 2007: not applicable Estimate 2008: 15 responses Target 2009: 20 responses

Outputs

- Joint activities in implementation of the common strategy adopted by the three Committees (15)
- Presentations in events organized by international and regional organizations dealing with issues related to implementation of resolution 1540
- Inputs to the reports and briefings of the weapons of mass destruction working group of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
- Extrabudgetary funds raised to conduct outreach activities

External factors

88. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that the political environment is supportive of the Committee efforts; that Member States continue to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004), and in particular respond to

specific requirements of resolution 1810 (2008), and that the outcome of the consideration of a comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), to be reported to the Security Council by 31 January 2009, is taken into account.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2009*			*Variance analysis 2008-2009*
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel cost	616.1	597.0	19.1	661.9	642.8		45.8
Operational costs	1 664.6	1 685.5	(20.9)	2 056.0	2 076.9	3.6	391.4
Total requirements	**2 280.7**	**2 282.5**	**(1.8)**	**2 717.9**	**2 719.7**	**3.6**	**437.2**

89. The mandate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction has been extend until 25 April 2011. The estimated requirements for supporting the Committee in 2009 amount to $2,717,900 net ($2,824,900 gross).

90. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of three positions (2 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) and the creation of one Senior Political Affairs Officer position (P-5) and one Team Assistant position (GS-OL), to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee ($661,900); fees ($1,420,100) and official travel ($212,300) of the eight experts; official travel of the Committee and staff ($257,300) and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of premises, communication charges, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other services and supplies ($166,300).

91. For 2009, it is proposed that a Senior Political Affairs Officer position (P-5) be created. By its resolution 1810 (2008), the Security Council extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee for three years. Since the inception of the Committee as a subsidiary body of the Security Council in April 2004, the support to the Committee provided by the Office for Disarmament Affairs has evolved into a full scale programme of activities that includes interaction with Member States, the preparation of policy and programme management papers and briefings, fund-raising for and organization of outreach activities and participation in various international forums and activities. Until now, many of these functions have been performed in succession by two P-5 officers in the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in addition to their primary responsibilities. The extension of the mandate of the 1540 Committee until 2011, along with a substantial increase in its tasks and activities no longer allows for the support required by the 1540 Committee and its experts to be performed by Office for Disarmament Affairs staff in addition to their functions. It is therefore proposed that a Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) position be established to: (a) provide substantive support to formal and informal meetings of the 1540 Committee and to its Chairman; (b) provide substantial and

logistical support for the 1540 Chairman, the 1540 Committee and its experts and for supervision of the activities of staff working in support of the 1540 Committee; (c) serve as a coordinator of the 1540 outreach and dialogue activities, in particular fund-raising and the organization of regional workshops and seminars; (d) manage budgetary and extrabudgetary funds allocated to the Office for Disarmament Affairs to support activities related to resolution 1540; and (e) supervise the updates and maintenance of the 1540 Committee website.

92. It is also proposed that a Team Assistant position (GS-OL) be created to perform administrative, financial and logistical support functions for the 1540 Committee. The team assistant would assist in the organization of workshops and seminars (3 workshops per year) and make travel arrangements to various events for the experts and the staff (about 40 trips a year), as well as for United Nations-sponsored participants (over 100 participants per year). The team assistant would also provide support in the area of personnel management, such as following up on the selection of consultants, preparing and sending offers of consultancy, requesting and following up on medical clearances, liaising with the travel unit for the deployment of the consultants to New York, and preparing and following up on visa requests. These functions in support of the 1540 Committee, its experts and its staff are currently performed by the Executive Office of the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

93. The overall expenditures in 2008 are expected to exceed the appropriation by $1,800. Taking this shortfall into account, the overall requirements for the support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for 2009 would amount to $2,719,700 net ($2,826,700 gross).

8. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($7,995,000)

Background, mandate and objective

94. The Security Council adopted resolution 1787 (2007) in early December 2007 to extend the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate until 31 March 2008 and requested in the resolution the Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to produce a report on proposed changes to its methods of work and the initial organizational plan. The Executive Director proposed a revised organizational plan for the Executive Directorate (S/2008/80) that was approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and subsequently endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1805 (2008), which extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2010. The Council essentially left the core objectives and priorities of the Executive Directorate the same, but added new tasks, specifically calling for it to engage actively within its mandates in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to support the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

95. The Security Council, in its resolution 1805 (2008), also called for the Executive Directorate to conduct more direct information exchanges with Member States by conducting a new variety of visits and using the Committee's new tool for promoting interactive dialogue, the preliminary implementation assessments, developed for every member of the United Nations. The preliminary implementation

assessments, which detail how every Member State is implementing resolution 1373 (2001), form a collective body of data used to produce CTED annual global survey on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

96. The Security Council, in its resolution 1805 (2008), endorsed changes in the organizational structure of the Executive Directorate by calling for technical working groups to focus on cross-cutting functional issues. The Executive Directorate established five new horizontal technical working groups to overlay, but not replace, the three vertical clusters that currently structure most of its professional staff. The five technical working groups, like the clusters, operate under the Executive Directorate Assessment and Technical Assistance Office to improve cross-cluster communication, provide more detailed and consistent technical analysis, offer greater conformity of views across clusters, ensure greater rigour in the production of Executive Directorate documents and reports, and develop a technical guide to implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In addition, a quality control unit and an outreach unit were established under the Administration and Information Office of the Executive Directorate.

97. The Security Council, in its resolution 1805 (2008), stated strong support for the continuation of the comprehensive assessment missions by the Executive Directorate to Member States, but also called for new types of focused visits to States or subregions to assess just one or two priority issues. Short visits could also focus on advocacy to implement resolution 1373 (2001), discussion of general terrorist threats or calls for political action that a particular Member State's Government or Parliament may be encouraged to address under resolution 1373 (2001). For the period 2009-2010, the Counter-Terrorism Committee has authorized its Executive Directorate to visit 43 Member States and has called for its active presence at key counter-terrorism conferences and meetings sponsored by international organizations, regional and subregional bodies or other United Nations agencies. Representation of the Executive Directorate at such meetings is central to collating information about global efforts to build counter-terrorism capacity and helps the Executive Directorate to integrate its work with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

98. The Security Council has strongly encouraged the Executive Directorate to conduct frequent follow-up visits to the 28 States that it has visited since 2005. The Executive Directorate is committed to having a tangible impact in 2009 and 2010 on all 28 States visited by enhancing facilitation of technical assistance to them. Such steps would enhance the confidence of Member States in the Executive Directorate, encourage broader implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and, hopefully, stimulate more comprehensive information-sharing with the Executive Directorate. The Executive Directorate would then be able to prepare more detailed, penetrating and updated preliminary implementation assessments, and through them its annual global survey of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), to provide the Security Council with a better understanding of how Member States are fulfilling their counter-terrorism obligations.

99. The Executive Directorate plans to organize two workshops in 2009 with regional counter-terrorism organizations, one in Africa and another possibly in Central America, to review common counter-terrorism vulnerabilities and identify technical assistance needs. It will again organize an informal meeting of the

Committee in New York with a subregional counter-terrorism organization, its member States, donor/providers and other interested member States, in order to facilitate the technical assistance needs of Member States with specific needs. The Committee Chair plans to hold a sixth special meeting of the Committee, possibly in Asia, near the end of 2009.

100. The Executive Directorate will continue providing designated access to its database for experts of the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004) to expand access to the body of knowledge and information collected on counter-terrorism capacity-building and to enhance existing synergies and complementarities among the three Security Council Committees dealing with terrorism. The Executive Directorate will also seek to share its database as appropriate with experts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force staff. Cooperation among experts of the three Security Council Committees dealing with counter-terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force goes beyond the sharing of databases. The Executive Directorate actively collaborates and coordinates with them on a wide range of issues, including all Executive Directorate visits to Member States, the preparation of policy proposals and reports to the Security Council, the promotion and dissemination of public information, the development of joint workshops, and planning for special Counter-Terrorism Committee meetings.

101. The Executive Directorate database, using TRIM software for organizing, managing and protecting the information gathered since 2001, now holds over 22,000 information files, reports and other data collected from Member State submissions or Executive Directorate reports on States visited. In particular, its holdings include the 192 preliminary implementation assessments, i.e., one for every Member State, and successive annual global surveys on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

102. The Executive Directorate maintains a detailed interactive website, on behalf of the Security Council, in all six official languages of the United Nations. The website is an important effort to enhance transparency and provide a better understanding of the work of the Security Council, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate. The website also provides direct hyperlinks to over 78 international, regional and subregional organizations now engaged in the global fight against terrorism and hyperlinks to the United Nations bodies engaged in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Executive Directorate plans to expand the website to provide even more comprehensive and integrated access to information on the worldwide efforts to fight terrorism.

103. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievements of the Executive Directorate for 2009 are presented below.

Objective: to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee with monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), mandated parts of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress in building and monitoring the capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(a) Broader implementation by Member States of relevant Security Council resolutions *Performance measures* (i) Number of completed/updated preliminary implementation assessments of Member States' compliance with resolution 1373 (2001) 2007: 192 (completed) Estimate 2008: 40 (updated/approved by the Committee) Target 2009: 100 (updated/approved by Committee) (ii) Number of Member States ratifying one or more of the 13 international counter-terrorism conventions and adopting domestic implementing legislation 2007: 45 Estimate 2008: 50 Target 2009: 60 (iii) Number of Executive Directorate referrals of Member States to donor/providers for technical assistance that result in concrete actions taken on the ground to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) 2007: 160 Estimate 2008: 20 Target 2009: 30

	(iv) Number of Executive Directorate visits of all types, including comprehensive visits, and new shorter focused/follow-up visits to Member States 2007: 7 (comprehensive) Estimate 2008: 9 (comprehensive) Target 2009: 20 (all types) (v) Number of best practices, codes and standards identified by the Executive Directorate posted on the Committee website or developed by the Executive Directorate approved by the Committee and posted 2007: 87 (identified) Estimate 2008: 50 (identified) Target 2009: 25 (to be developed)

Outputs

- Focused follow-up to Member State ratifications of relevant counter-terrorism international conventions by monitoring adoption of domestic implementing legislation and related steps under resolution 1373 (2001)
- Technical assistance referrals to donors/providers on behalf of Member States (30)
- Follow-up visits to validate that concrete actions have been taken to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) (30)
- Reports following comprehensive, focused and follow-up visits to Member States (20)
- Third global survey of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) for the Committee and the Security Council
- Best practices, codes and standards on counter-terrorism identified and posted on the Committee website via enhanced contacts with Member States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Greater synergy, contact and coordination with experts of Security Council Committees 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004)	(b) Increased collaboration and information-sharing among experts of Executive Directorate/1267/1540 Committees, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Performance measures

(i) Number of joint visits to Member States with Executive Directorate and 1267/1540/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force experts

2007: 7

Estimate 2008: 8

Target 2009: 15

(ii) Provision of database access and sharing of reports/referrals/preliminary implementation assessments to 1267/1540 experts

2007: Access to Executive Directorate database and sharing of all reports/referrals/documents

Estimate 2008: Committee member log-in access to controlled website areas

Target 2009: Log-in access to designated Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force members (e.g. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

(iii) Number of coordinated policy proposals and reports prepared with 1267/1540 experts and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

2007: 3 reports or proposals

Estimate 2008: 3 reports or proposals

Target 2009: 3 reports or proposals

Outputs

- Fulfilling tasks mandated to the Executive Directorate under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and coordinating with members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
- Full access to the Executive Directorate database for: 1267/1540 experts and Committee member log-in access to controlled areas of Committee website, log-in access to controlled areas of Committee website for some members of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

- Interoperability of Executive Directorate database with the United Nations information technology network for archive/records management and security controls
- Briefings to the Security Council, coordinating input from experts of the three counter-terrorism committees (3)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Enhanced cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations involved in the fight against global terrorism	(c) Increased collaboration between the Executive Directorate and international, regional and subregional organizations to help Member States implement resolution 1373 (2001), foster detailed exchanges of information, and organize seminars/workshops to further such outcomes *Performance measures* (i) Number of meetings of international, regional and subregional organizations where the Executive Directorate is invited to participate in a leading role 2007: 50 Estimate 2008: 50 Target 2009: 60 (ii) Number of joint workshops hosted by the Executive Directorate with regional/subregional organizations 2007: 2 Estimate 2008: 2 Target 2009: 2 (iii) Number of informal Counter-Terrorism Committee meetings in New York including: Executive Directorate, technical assistance donor/providers, relevant Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations to implement the mandate of the Executive Directorate within the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2007: 1 Estimate 2008: 1 Target 2009: 1

	(iv) Number of Committee special meetings with international, regional and subregional organizations, facilitated by the Executive Directorate 2007: 1 (Africa) Estimate 2008: 0 Target 2009: 1 (possibly Asia)

Outputs

- Reports to the Committee on areas of cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations (2)
- Broader/deeper contacts with international, regional and subregional organizations to promote implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001)/1624 (2005), especially in African subregional/Central American regional/southeast Asian organizations, plus WCO, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, European Union, Group of Eight Counter-Terrorism Action Group
- Sixth Special Meeting of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations hosted by a Member State, possibly in Asia

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(d) Enhanced dialogue with Member States and civil society to explain Security Council/Counter-Terrorism Committee efforts to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(d) Increased number of public information initiatives via outreach meetings, video production and maintenance of Committee website *Performance measures* (i) Number of Committee/Executive Directorate media conferences, press statements and press releases posted on website 2007: 20 Estimate 2008: 25 Target 2009: 30 (ii) Number of Committee press kits distributed to Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, news organizations and civil society 2007: 600 press kits Estimate 2008: 1,000 press kits Target 2009: 2,500 press kits/video

(iii) Number of Executive Directorate meetings with civil society/NGOs

2007: 90

Estimate 2008: 100

Target 2009: 100

Outputs

- Updated and restructured Committee website in six official languages
- Updated website Directory of Assistance of donor/providers containing technical assistance information for Member States
- Video on role of Security Council and the Committee in the global fight against terrorism posted on Committee website and distributed as DVD

External factors

104. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and provided that the collection and analysis of information for the Counter-Terrorism Committee is not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2008		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2009*			*Variance analysis 2008-2009*
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Net requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel cost	5 671.9	5 662.8	9.1	6 033.5	6 024.4		361.6
Operational costs	1 833.5	1 803.0	30.5	1 961.5	1 931.0	2.0	128.0
Total requirements	**7 505.4**	**7 465.8**	**39.6**	**7 995.0**	**7 955.4**	**2.0**	**489.6**

105. The mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate has been extended until 31 December 2010. The estimated requirements for 2009 amount to $7,995,000 net ($8,948,800 gross).

106. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 36 positions (1 ASG, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 11 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 7 General Service (Other level)) and the creation of two Political Affairs Officer positions (P-2) ($6,033,500); official travel of the staff members of the Executive Directorate ($870,000); requirements for rental of office space ($882,400); communications, including public information services ($98,000); information technology ($78,200); and other supplies and services ($32,900).

107. Of that amount, $39,600 would be met from the unencumbered balance against the appropriation for 2008. Thus, the overall requirements for the Executive Directorate for 2009 amount to $7,955,400 net ($8,909,200 gross).

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related category*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand Total***
Approved 2008	—	1	1	2	9	11	3	1	**28**	—	8	**36**	—	—	—	**36**
Proposed 2009	—	1	1	2	9	11	3	3	**30**	—	8	**38**	—	—	—	**38**
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2**	**2**	—	—	**2**	—	—	—	**2**

108. It is proposed that two Associate Political Affairs Officers (P-2) positions be created. In its report to the Security Council (S/2006/989), as part of its comprehensive review of the Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Committee recommended that the Executive Directorate intensify its efforts to promote and monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), to strengthen the facilitation of technical assistance to States, to strengthen contacts and coordination with other United Nations bodies, and to enhance cooperation and coordination among international, regional and subregional organizations in the fight against terrorism. These principles were reaffirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 1805 (2008). To better fulfil these mandated activities, the Executive Directorate was reorganized in 2008 and five new technical working groups were created (technical assistance, terrorist financing, border security/arms trafficking/law enforcement, general legal issues, and human rights aspects of counter-terrorism); a quality control unit and an outreach unit were also created. The two Associate Political Affairs Officer positions (P-2) would support the new working groups and units and be responsible for gathering, organizing and analysing the information collected by the Executive Directorate over the past three years. One Associate Political Affairs Officer position would focus on political research, while the other would focus on preparing statistical analyses of the Executive Directorate database for presentation to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council.